NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1882.

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ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

MR. GLADSTONE'S NEW MEASURES. HOW THEY ARE RECEIVED-PARNELL BECOMING UNPOPULAR IN IKELAND-THE EFFECT OF THE

It is thought that Mr. Gladstone will consent to a modification of certain portions of the Repression bill to which objections have been raised. The bill was debated in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, being among the speakers. The Irish members are violently opposed to its passage. The effect in Ireland of the introduction of the Repression bill has been to revive the old feeling of enmity toward England in all its bitterness. Parnell is thought to have lost the influence which he

OPINIONS ON THE REPRESSION BILL, [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON. May 18 .- The provisions of the Irish Wednesday, were discussed in detail in most of tois that it is an instrument for the more effective punishment of criminals rather than for their detection. The powers asked for the prehibition of meetings and for the gagging of the press will undoubtedly have to be greatly modified.

This feeling, which finds expression in very influ-Irish Parliamentary party this afternoon, when a most deplorable character and to exercise most evil effects upon the relation between Englishmen and

Whether the measure will be opposed to the extent threatened is doubtful. Mr. Gladstone's The Irish party expect to receive the support of only from ten to fifteen members of the extreme Radical

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. LONDON, May 18 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon, on a motion for the second reading of the Repression bull, the Speaker announced that the only paragraph in Mr. O'Donnell's amendment in order was that declaring the bill a fatal obstacle to good government and tranquillity.

Mr. O'Donnell denounced the bill. Mr. Colthurst, Liberal member for County Cork, supported the bill. He condemned the "cowards who issued the No Rent manifesto and did not pro test against murders committed in support of it."

Mr. Gladstone, replying to Sir Stafford Northcote, said that he hoped the second reading of the Re pression bill would be concluded to-night. If not, the debate would be continued during the morning sitting of Friday. He would take the bill in Committee of Supply on Tuesday. He wished to continue it from day to day. He would take the second ending of the Arrears bill on Monday. He would also have to ask for provisional supply on account for a month. He would, therefore, ask the House to sit the whole of next week, including, if neces-

Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who took his seat to-day amid cheers, as member for Harwick, called attention to the failure of justice in Ireland. He declared that the new bill would facilitate the summoning of witnesses. The Government, he said, would be slow to use their power with regard to public meetings, and where meetings were held they would regard less the utterances of were held they would regard less the utterances of the speakers than the effect which they were intended to produce. He defended the provisions of the bill against the publication of seditions articles by referring to the character of The Irish World and The United Ireland. He said that the Government had reason to think that in their efforts to suppress entrage they would have the assistance of those who had become tired of the terrorism to which they had been so long subjected.

Mr. Dullon maintained that the failures to convict were not the result of intimidation, but of popular sympathy. The bill, he declared, would have no other effect than to provoke secret organization. When the measure expired, the League would rise again and Parliament would have to do the work ever again.

over again.
The debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

THE FEELING IN IRELAND. Boston, May 18 .- A cable dispatch from Dublin

Evictions of tenants for non-payment of rent have been resumed in many parts of Ireland. The sadness and astonishment following the assassinations of the Irish Secretaries had the effect of stopping for a time the work of agitation. Taking advantage of the situation, the process-servers again prepared to oust tenants in acrears. In County Galway alone 300 tenant-farmers have been evicted within a week, and the work still goes on. While the national organizations are yet in dread of making any overt opposition, the measures of repression proposed in Parliament are creating a revulsion of feeling throughout the country. There was a desire and hope that the murderers might be brought to justice, but now the growing feeling is that Par-

liament is determined to believe, no matter what happens, that there are no good traits or tender feelings in Irishmen, and means to push oppression

and coercion to extremities.

"The result is that the fire of revolutionary sentiment, which has been permitted to smoulder, has been rekindled by the action of the Commons on the Repression bill. Already murmurs of discontent and dissatisfaction are heard at the course pursued by Mr. Parnell. The disclosures made voluntarily by the Irish leader, and those forced by Mr. Forster, have had a very bad effect, and a truce will not be tolerated by the mass of people engaged in the agitation. The feeling gains ground that Mr. Parnell's opportunity to distinguish himself is slowly slipping away. The people are not in any compromise with the Government, which means complete pacification. The revolutionary organization, which is a very large body both in Ireland and England, wants all it can get for Ireland. Every Igvorable measure proposed and adopted is acceptable, but 'more' is the cry, and 'more' will be demanded until home rule is granted; and then many of them will insist on complete separation from England—in fact, Irish independence and a republican form of government.

government,

"Mr. Paraell is not a member of the Irish revolutionary organization. It was not, and is not, politic that he should ochou. It was not, and is not, politic that he should och but the opinion of the Nationalists is that if he should continue to be the Irish leader, he must push forward without looking back and without compromise or agreement that contemplates a cessation of the Nationalist movement. The disclosure already made concerning what, to some minds, appears to be 'flirtation' with Mr. Gladstone, are disliked, and excite distrust."

DUBLIN, May 18 .- The report is general throughout this city that the murderers nave escaped in the garb of priests, and are now on their way to America.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH PARTY.

Boston, May 18 .- A cable dispatch to The Herald from London says: "The discussion on the new Coerciou bill was not very belligerent to-night, The fact seems to be that the Government is not quite decided as to the extent of the measure, and the Irish members wish to avoid

how extensive concessions the Cabinet are willing to make. An emissary of Mr. Gladstone told a to make. An emissary of Mr. Gladstone told a
Land League member to-night that the Government were willing to make the bill effective for
two years instead of three, and take the powers out
of the hands of stipendiary magistrates like Clifford
and Lloyd, and to push the Arrears bill through
immediately. It is understood that this overture has been accepted by the Parnell party
to a large extent, at least until the
Arrears bill is disposed of. They regard the latter measure as a bribe to them to let
the act for the repression of crime pass. They held
a meeting this afternoon, and adopted resolutions
regarding a programme relating to the new bill.
These are very dimly worded, and everything thus
far done indicates a non-committal desire."

LONDON, May 19.—The Standard this morning re-ports that in consequence of the suspected defection of Mr. Parnell from the programme of the Extremunpopular with the Nationalists, and he is ists, a movement is on foot to demand, in behalf of American subscribers, the publication of the Land League accounts for the last two years,

PHASES OF THE AGITATION. LONDON, May 18.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question, stated that the warrant out against Mr. Sheridan had not

a form of prayer for use during the present troubles in Ireland. It asks for preservation from secret conspiracies and open violence, the appeasement of

A meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party to-day unanimously condemned the Repression bill as un-worthy of the Irish people and fraught with direct consequences to them. It was decided to ask Mr. Gladstone why the Arrears bill was not printed and

Whether or not he will expedite it.

At a private meeting in Dublin all the Irish
Judges except the Lord Chancellor unanimously
resolved to send a strong remonstrance to the Government against the proposed abolition of trial by Iwo policemen constantly attend Mr. Trevelyan,

Two policemen constantly attend Mr. Trevelyan, the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The fear of being arrested in connection with the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke is now so general in Ireland that peasantry travelling outside of their own district apply to the police for passports. Many emigrants, leaving the south of Ireland for America, resort to the same course.

London, May 19.—A dispatch to The Imas from Dublin, referring to the meeting of the Judges yesterday, says: "The Indiges believe that a provision could be embodied in the Repression bill whereby juries could be taken from a special jury panel that would be perfectly reliable. The resolution adopted declares that the duty imposed on Judges by the bill would seriously impair public graying pair in the judgeal office." public confidence in the judicial office."

The Daily News says that Messrs. Parnell and Dillon returned yesterday from Paris.

CONDEMNING THE ASSASSINATION.

RICHMOND, May 18 .- The State officers of the Ancient Order of Hibernians this even-ting adopted resolutions condemning the re-cent assassinations of Lord Frederick Caventhe British Consul at Philadelphia for his alleged pub nely expressed opinion attributing the deed to member

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

EFFECTS OF JEWISH EMIGRATION.

London, May 18,-The correspondent of The produced a deadlock. The Minister of Finance, who the measures of General Ignation to accelerate the emi-

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

London, May 18 .- Advices from Soham, cessfully observed at that place yesterday by English, French and Italian astronomers. A fine comet was dis-covered close to the sun. Its position was determined

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

London, May 18.-The French and English squadrons sailed from Suda Bay last evening for Alexandria. The British fleet consists of the Invincible, Britern and Falcon, Vice-Admiral Seymour commanding.

tried by court martial in connection with the conspiracy ngminst Arabi Bey states that he was never allowed the down and was heavily ironed. He was repeated, beaten, and was forced to sign an incriminating doct

nent.
The Popolo Romano, of Rome, states that an Italian quadron is assembling at Messina, in view of the situa-

imdron is assembling at Messina, in view on in Egypt.
The Ministry have suppressed two native newspaper of publishing articles hostile to the Khedive.
Loxbox, May 19.—The Sandard's dispatch from Contantinople says that the Forte has strongly urged rance and England to recall their fleets from Alexande.

DANENHOWER SAILS FOR NEW-YORK.

LIVERPOOL. May 18 .- The four survivors of the Jeannette Arctic expedition who arrived here yes steamer Celtis for New-York. At lunch, previous to their embarkation, at which Mr. Shaw. United States Consul at Manchester, was present, Mr. Packard, United States Consul here, proposed the health of Lieutenant Danenhower and Mr. Newcomb. The Mayor of Liverpool cordially welcomed the guests and expressed admiration of their gallant enterprise. A toast to their lost comrades was drank in silence. The two consuls escorted the party on board the steamer.

BURNED TO DEATH ON A STEAMER.

RIVIERE DA LOUP, Que., May 18.—The steamer Progress was burned last night opposite Green Island. The steamer Resolute assisted her, bringing all her erew ashore except three, who perished on board. The Progress left Quebec Wednesday morning with pro-visions and coal for the relief of the Allan Line mail steamer Peruvian, which was reported to be in the ice in the vicinity of Newfoundland, with a screw gone and requiring assistance. About 8 o'clock last night, when the steamer was ten miles below here, flames are said to cannot be verified. As yet the origin of the fire is a steamer about the time the fire broke out, and rendered every assistance possible. The fire seems to have spread with great rapidity, as several of the crew of the Progres with great rapidity, as several of the crew of the Progress who were picked up in two loads by the Resolute, were without shoes and stockings, while others were very badly singed. Three men were unable to escape, and were burned to death. The captain and crew of the vessel were landed here, and went to Quebec. The Progress was a total loss. She was the finest boat of her kind in the Dominion, and readered much valuable service to the shipping trade below Quebec in the early winter. She was unit at Quebec about six years ago and was valued at \$80,000, and was insured for \$30,000. The value of the cargo is said to have been \$20,000.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Thursday, May 18, 1882. An explosion of gunpawder has occurred at Copenhagen by which six persons were killed and many in-

The steamer Catalonia arrived in Queenstown harbor at noon, and proceeded to Liverpool. All on board are A dispatch to The Times from Berlin says: "The police

have seized five hundred copies of a Socialistic publicafor the Derby, recently fell and lamed himself. He has, in consequence, been scratched from the entries for the

Derby and Grand Prix, and from his Ascot engage-The race for the Wiltshire Stakes (handleap), at the Salisbury meeting to-day, was won by H. E. Tidy's too violent measures of opposition until they find | four-year-old bay colt Royal Prince. R. S. Evans's

four-year-old bay gelding Chevaller d'Este was second, and J. R. Keene's three-year-old chestnut colt General Scott third There were six starters.

At the Reform Club to-day a poll was taken on Lord Hartington's proposal that the election of members shall be conducted by a committee instead of being decided by a ballot of the whole club, and it was lest by la vote of

A dispatch from Constantinople says: The news paper El Jascaib publishes a letter from Ali Ben Khalifa, n which he denies that he is negotiating with the Bey of Tunis with a view of abandoning the struggle. He says he has resolved to recognize only the authority of the Suitan, and fisht for independence to the last extremity. El Jazaib mentions four chiefs of powerful tribes who are determined to support All Ben Khalifa."

The Duke of Edinburgh opened the new Eddystone Lighthouse to-lay. After the eremony luncheon was served. Among those present were Commodore Luce and the officers of the United States squadron lying in the Sound, whom the Duke of Edinburgh toasted. Commodore Luce, responding, referred to the Pilgrim Fathers and Plymouth Rock.

PENNSYLVANIA GREENBACKERS.

THE CONVENTION AT HARRISBURG. A STATE TICKET NOMINATED-WHAT THE PARTY EXPECTS TO DO AT THE POLLS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] HARRISBURG, Penn., May 18,-The Greenback-Labor State Convention to-day was composed of late to participate in the proceedings, except the nomination of three candidates. F. S. Heath, chairman of the State Committee, announced that his toxication. This predecessor asserts that the party owes him a considerable sum of money, which it thought to escape payment of by removing him from office. A telegram from Congressman Brumm was read, slating that the Bank bill was up in Congress, and he must remain to fight at his post, Chairman Heath in his address referred to the fact that money had been improperly used in the party before, and that it must be understood that if the voters waited for the candidates to buy them that they would be sold out by right. He deprecated acterization of the motives of some of the party leaders. T. P. Rynder, of Altoona, was made temporary chairman of the convention. When empowered most machine-like way from lists previously prepared, which he took from his pocket. The Committee on Resolutions was requested "to begin its annual wrangle at once," and it retired. It was proposed that a telegram be sent to Con

gressman Brumm to protest against mortgaging twenty years. John Dougherty, of Huntingdon, said that it was useless to complain of institutions that are necessary unless better ones were provided but he was cried down and the telegram was sent no good excuse for the continued existence of the party and predicted a glorious future for it. J. K. Sanborn made a speech advocating that such acfeated this year they would come over to the Greenbackers in 1884. This is taken as a justification of the rumored secret sale of the party to Cameron's agents, The Committee on Resolutions after a long delay reported usual declarations, which were adopted,in favor of the Government issuing all currency; opposing all monopolies especially in money, transportation, telegraph and land; asking for a tariff revision to protect against the panper labor of Europe; urging the immediate consideration of soldiers' claims, and declaring the right of labor to combine. On motion of Assemblyman Welch, after a 10.14 wrangle, an amendment was added declaring that all payments to labor beyond on a basis of citch hours for a amendment was added declaring that all payments for labor bemasle on a basis of eight hours for a day's work. Thomas A. Arnstrong-cultor of a Labor paper in Putsburg, was nominated for Governor by acclamation. He announced that his flag would continue to fly until the polls closed, which was interpreted to mean that he would not sell out. T. V. Powderly, Mayor of Scranton and Grand Master of the Knights of Labor, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. J. Lowery De Wolf, of Venango County, was nominated for Secretary of Internat Affairs, J. Adam Cake, of Northumberland, for Supreme Judge and Robert R. Tomlinson, of Bucks County, for Congressman-at-Large.

There was a debate over changing the name of the party to that of "The National Party," some delegates assering that "Greenback-Labor" is too common, and will no longer attract voters. It was then inysteriously discovered that the real name of the party is "The National Party," and the subject was oropped. Af er reelecting Mr. Heath chairman of the state Committee, the convention adjourned. Mr. Powderly will not accept the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, as he asserts that it is contrary to the interests of the Knights of Labor, but it is the intention to use his name without his consent. The managers feel sat-Knights of Labor, but it is the intention to use his name without his consent. The managers feel satisfied that with money to run their campaign, which they hope to get in some mysterious way, the party vote will be as large as in 1878, yet they can give no plausible reason why it should be any larger than it was last year, when 15,000 votes were polled. This was only two-thirds more than the Prohibition party polled.

KEYSTONE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.-Chairman J. N. McKee to-day secured Horticultural Hall for holding the Independent Republican State Convention on Wednes day. It is probable that after the Convention has been called to order by Chairman McKee of the State Committee, Senator John I. Muchen will be chetted temporary chairman, but as yet no names have been suggested for permanent offices.

DEMANDS OF LABORING MEN.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 18 .- An Ekton, Md., disputch to The Gazette says all the forge men in the Mc-Cullough Iron Company's mills have gone on strike. All

Cuicag , May 18 .- The men in all the principal tan nerice went on strike to-day, because those in the pre-paring department who asked for an advance of \$1 a week were reused it. They demanded \$12 a week. About 1,000 tanners are out of work.

FIGHTING AMONG MINERS IN ALASKA.

PORTLAND, Oregon, May 18 .- A letter from J. S. Onkford, Collector of Customs, at Wrangell, Alaska reports that there has been fighting between white miners at Harrisburg, and that several were killed. A cance was sent to Silka to ask for aid from the United States ship Wachusetts.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN WITH A REVOLVER.

New-Comerstown, Ohio, May 18.-Stephen Ryan last night assaulted Mrs. John Robinson with a revolver, and she sat down in a chair and began to spit blood and died in a few minutes.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

RED LEARY'S VISIT TO ROSTON.

BOSTON, May 18.—Red Leary called on Chief Hall at the inspector's office to-day, and assured him that his visit to Boston was for peasure and not for spoils.

THE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE OF DELAWARE.
WILMINGTON, Del., May 18.—The State Lemperance Alliance at bover, closed its sessions this morning after passing resolutions condemning Senitor Logan's bill for applying figuor taxes to educational purposes.

THE AFFAIRS OF L. L. CROCKER.
BUFFALO, N. Y., May 18.—At a meeting to-day of the creditors of L. L. Crocker, the fertilizer manufacturer and maister, a schedule of assets and flaminties was presented to the creditors. All a surprise of over \$100,000 was shown.

A CATHOLIC PASTOR RESIGNS.
PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 18.—The Rev. John P. Morris, pastor of St. Mare's Catholic Charch in this city, resigned his charge vesteriay. His resignation is the result of a dissension in the church, arising from dissatisfaction on the part of a few monibers with his manufal management.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 18.—No bid was made for the springue estate at the upset price at the adjourned ancibn sale today. Mr. Chaffee, the trustee, will now inform the court that he has been unable to dispose of the property by ascenion sale under the terms of the decree.

A VERDICT AGAINST A RAHLROAD COMPANY.

y auction saie under the terms of the decree.

A VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 18.—In the supreme out this afternoon, in the case of James J. Monaghan sainst the Pallastelphia, Winnington and Raithmore taile and Company for damages for injuries sustained in a continuous (Lamokin, January 6, 1881, the jury awarded the plainting

\$2,000.

CONVENTION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

NORWICH, CODE., May 18.—The sixth and last session of the connecticut Sunday-school Teachers' Association was held the atternoon. The following officers were elected: Chairman, N. L. Bishop, of Norwich; corresponding secretary, W. H. Hall, West Hartford; statustical societary, Joseph Tomilinson, Birmingham.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL. VOTING DOWN CRAZY PROPOSITIONS-THE GREEN-

BACKERS ATTACKED BY MR. BLAND-THE BILL STILL UNFINISHED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, May 18 .- So heavy was the flood of o-called amendments poured in by the National bank haters to-day, in the hope of swamping the committee's bill to extend the charters of the National banks, that slow progress was made, and after a six hours' session, the greater part of which onsumed in discussing and yoting down more or less crazy propositions offered chiefly by Southwestern Democrats, the House adjourned, leaving the bill still unfinished.

The amendment offered by Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, giving State Courts jurisdiction of suits to which National banks are parties, which was printed in to-day's Tribune, was adopted without a division after a short discussion, Messrs. Bayne and Brumm, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Parker, of considerable experience in litigation where National banks were interested, objected to the proposition mainly because it would make all that kind of litigation subject to what he styled "the barbarous Crapo accepted an amendment to the fifth section, offered by Mr. Randall, designed to protect the rights of small stockholders when banks are reorganized or have their charters extended. Mr. Crapo, in accepting this amendment, remarked that it was necessary to guard against an injustice toward small stockholders which had already been exercised in several instances where banks have reorganized under the present law. It provides that each stockhold r who elects to remain in the new organization shall receive an amount of stock pro-portioned to the amount which he held in the expiring association. The cautions and economical Mr. Holman offered an amendment, which Mr. Crapo also accepted, requiring that the cost of the plates for printing the new notes, and all other expenses of substituting the new notes for the old ones, shall be paid by the banks. This is simply reenacting a law now on the statute book. An amendment offered by Mr. Crapo to the seventh section was adopted without a division. It is designed to remedy a defect in the present law by holding legally responsible for debts, etc., until their affairs shall have been finally adjusted and settled, all National banking associations whose charters may expire. After only a short discussion, and somewhat unexpectedly to a great many members, an amendment proposed by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, was adopted as section eight of the bill. It reads as follows:

That National banks now organized, or hereafter organized, having a capital of \$150,000 or less, shall not be required to keep or deposit with the Treasurer of the United States United States bands in excess of \$10,000 as security for their circulating notes, and such of those banks baving on deposit bonds in excess of that amount are authorized to reduce their circulation by the deposit of lawful money, as provided by law.

In support of this amendment Mr. Cannon argued with small capital by requiring them to keep a much larger percentage of their assets in Government bonds than the larger banks are required to keep in the same class of securities. It will readily be seen that this amendment, if it becomes a part of the law, may produce important consequences by releasing a very large amount of Government bonds, and by affecting the amount of National bank circulation. The amendment was adopted by a very close vote-102 to 100-and the Democrats, under the lead of Mr. Randall, made an attempt to secure a reconsideration but failed. Soon afterward Mr. Haskell, of Kansas, who had hitherto supported the bill, obtained the floor and declared that the adoption of the Cannon amendment, the effect of which he thought would naturally be an extensive contraction of the currency, had determined him to vote against the entire W. Fowderly, Mayor of Scranton and Grand Master of the Knights of Labor, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. J. Lowery De Wolf, of Venango County, was nominated for Screening of the party of Internal Affairs, J. Adam Cake, of Northumberland, for Supreme Judge and Robert R. Tomlinson, of Bucks County, for Congressman-at-Large.

There was a debate over changing the name of the party to that of "The National Party," some delegates asserting that "Greenback-Labor" is too common, and will no Large charts. measure. Mr. Randall offered as section nine of

not mean, was to reenact sections 5,159 and 5,160 of the Revised Statutes, requiring National banks to keep invested in Government bonds an amount equal to one-third of their capital stock. Mr. Randall had also been brought to see that by a notice of ninety days to surrender circulation to any extent, the National banks might, if they choose, precipitate a ficancial panic at any time, almost if not quite as effectually as if they were to surrender circulation without such notice. Mr. Crapo's substitute requires ninety days' notice of intention to deposit lawful money to reduce circulation, limits the amount of lawful money that may be deposited for that purpose in any one calendar month to \$5,000,000, excepts from this restriction lawful money deposited to redeem called bonds which may be on deposit to secure circulation, and requires banks to surrender such bonds so deposited within thirty days after the maturity of the call. A final vote was not taken on Mr. Crapo's substitute, but it will undoubtedly be adopted in its present form. Mr. Buckner's amendment to limit the direction of extended chariers to ten years, which was pending when the House adjourned yesterday, was rejected by a vote of 92 to 116. Eleven Republicans—all Western men, except Mr. Robeson, of New-Jersey, and Messrs, Beach, Flower, A. S. Hewitt, Hutchins and Scoville, of New-York.

A very lively episode was occasioned in the course of the afternoon by a violent assault by Mr. Bland,

Hutchins and Scoville, of New-York.

A very lively episode was occasioned in the course of the afternoon by a violent assault by Mr. Bland, of Missouri, upon the Greenbackers, in the course of which he declared with much emphasis, "I am no feet means through the second course of th

of Missouri, aport which much emphasis, "I am no fiat money Greenbacker."

Mr. Jones, of Texas, sprang to his feet and hotly retorted, "Why, I pity the poor fellow! He has got more Greenbackers in his district than he would like to have, and he wants to show that he is a better Greenbacker than they are. He is not in favor of fiat money f. Why, he is the father of our present silver dollar, a dollar the commercial value of which is about eighty-three cents, but which the Bland isw declares is worth a hundred cents." Then turning upon the Missouri statesman and shaking his hand toward him, Mr. Jones exclaimed: "Where's the other seventeen cents? If that is not fiat money, what is it!"

Messrs, Brumm, of Pennsylvania, and Burrows, Messrs, Brumm, of Pennsylvania, and Burrows,

what is it?"

Mesers, Bramm, of Pennsylvania, and Burrows, of Missouri, also paid their respects to Mr. Bland and the Democratic party, and for some time considerable contusion and excitement prevailed. siderable confusion and exchement prevailed.

Several substitutes remain to be veted upon, and probably a few more amendments will also be offered, but a final vote will be taken to-merrow and the bill substantially in its present form will

A STALWART SCHEME CHECKED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 18 .- The Senate Post Office Committee voted to-day to report adversely the nomination of Daniel Lancing to be postmaster at Penn Yan, N. Y. The Democratic members voted with Senator Miller against the nomination. After a long argument by Senato. Platt in Mr. Lanning's favor a brief reply was made by Senator Miller. It will be remembered that this is the case in which it is attempted to remove the present postmaster, Mr. Cleveland, on the ground that he continues to de-Cleveland, on the ground that he continues to deliver to the former proprietor of The Yates County Chroniels certain magazines and other publications addressed to that paper after it had passed out of the latter's hands. The explanation of this technical fault was that in the sale of the paper it was stipulated that all such publications which had been paid for by advertisements should continue to go to the former proprietor although addressed to the newspaper. No complaint or objection was made until it was desired to get a stalware postmaster at Penn Yan.

GENERAL BADEAU'S ASPIRATION.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—It is reported that General Adam Badeau has been endeavoring to secure a transfer of his new appointment as Consul-General at Havana to that of Consul-General at Paris, thereby displacing George Walker. It is not believed that the attempt will be successful, Mr. Walker's eminent qualifications, and General Badeau's eminent qualifications, and General Badeau's eminent hack of qualifications are in strong contrast. Mr. Walker is a brother-in-law of Colonic George Biss of New-York, and it is not sup-

posed that this circumstance will be of any benefit to General Badeau.

THE SENATE IN EXECUTIVE SESSION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 18 .- Both the Pennsylvania Senators made careful preparations for the executive session to-day, in anticipation of a discussion upon Jackson's nomination. Senator Mitchell's desk was covered with papers and letters, while Senator Cameron showed more animation, not to say excitement, than he has been known to display in a long time. He succeeded in bringing on an early executive session, but the whole of it was consumed with a discussion of the Louisville case, of which some details were given in to-day's TRIB-UNE. Senator Cameron was evidently anxious that Jackson should be confirmed, for effect upon the approaching Independent Convention, but failed. nomination was put over until after Senator Mitchell's return, as he was to leave town to-night on his way to attend the mass Convention of Inde-pendents at Wellshoro on Saturday, and the State Convention on Wednesday. The Louisville case was discussed at considerable length. Senator Sher-man speaking in opposition to the confirmation of Buckner. No decision was reached and the case went over

POLICE JUSTICE PATTERSON'S INFLUENCE. WASHINGTON, May 18 .- Justice Jacob M. Patterson, jr., of New-York, has come to Washington with reference, it is supposed, to the contest over the Collectorship of Internal Revenue in the IIId District of New-York. Stalwarts of a cynical turn of mmd intimate that Justice Patterson, who is nothing if not a Cornell man, overestimates his influence with this Administration,

THE CHILI-PERUVIAN INVESTIGATION.

Washington, May 18 .- The House Comnittee on Foreign Affairs held a session this morning, at R. Hitt, late Assistant Secretary of investigation. Before he was sworn, however, Mr. Waiker inquired of the chairman as to what points Mr. Hitt was to be examined upon, and Mr. Blount, at whose instance the witness had been summoned, stated that he would prefer to impart that information in executive session. The room was accordingly cleared, and after the doors were reopened it was announced that the examination of Mr. Hitt would not be proceeded with this morning inasmuch as the testimony taken before the sub-comin New-York, in connection with which Mr. Hitt was to testify, was not yet in print.

to testify, was not yet in print.

The committee will hold a secret session at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning for the purpose of determining what action, if any, they will take in connection with Mr. Shipherd's letter. They have arranged to examine exassistant Secretary of State Hitt on Tuesday next. Mr. Shipherd intimates that be has some interesting matter for the public, but will not give it to the press until after he has heard from the committee in reply to his letter.

There is much speculation to-night as to the action which the House Committee on Foreign Affairs will take to-morrow with regard to Mr. Shipherd's letter and his refusal to accede to the demands made by the committee on Wednessiay. Members of the committee say that if they decide to insist upon their demands they will simply report the facts to the House and let it take such action as it may think best. Whether, in such contingency, the House, with the result of the Kilbourne case before it as a warning, would take the responsibility of ordering the arrest of the recusant witness, is a question which is variously answered.

TO ENCOURAGE ARMY MARKSMANSHIP. WASHINGTON, May 18 .- A general order was sued by the War Department to-day with regard to rifle ttention to existing orders and regulations upon the subject, and directing that they be enforced at every prizes which is intended to raise the standard nen. The salient features of the scheme are as follows: It establishes three grades of prizes, to be known as the Department prize, the Division prize and the Army prize. Teams are to be selected aemually from the best marksmen of every company, battery, and troop, and the members of these teams are to compete in August of every year for piaces in the department team of twelve. The marksman who makes the highest aggregate score in this contest is to receive a gold medal. A division team is then to be selected in a similar way from the best snots in the departments, the competition to take place annually in September, and the prizes to consist of gold and silver modals. Finally, every alternate year, beginning in 1882, the General of the Army will assemble, from the entire Army, twelve of the best shots to compete for the Army prizes. The number to be furnished from each military aivision, and from the engineer batallion, together with the time, piace, terms of competition, name of director, etc., will be aunounced in orders. The prizes will consist of three gold and three silver medals, which may be worn on all dress occasions, and are to become the absolute property of the winners. The contest for the Army prizes will take place this year at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and will begin October 25. Colonel J. C. Tidball will have the general direction of the competition. It establishes three grades of prizes, to be known as the

LAPSED LAND-GRANTS.

Washington, May 18.-Representative Taylor, of Ohio, from the House Committee on the Judiciary, has submitted a report to the House on the Ontonagon and Brule River Railroad land-grant in the State of Michigan. The committee holds that the Government has the right to declare uncarned lands forfeired in this and all similar cases at any time after the expiration of the limit fixed for the completion of the road in the granting act; and if the road continues the work of construction after the expiration of the time fixed for its struction after the expiration of the time fixed for its completion by the granting act it does so at the risk of subsequent forfeiture. The co-smittee recommends, however, that where the work of construction has been prosecuted in good faith and where no superior intervening equities exist, forfeiture be not declared, especially if the road when completed will be of great public value and utility. Reports have also been prepared by the Judiciary Committee upon several Southern railroad companies.

REPATRIATION BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, May 18 .- In the House to-day, on motion of Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, a bill was passed pro vising that any person being organally a citizen of the United States who has been naturalized as a subject of Great Britain, may publicly declare his renunciation of such naturalization, and resume his character and privileges as a citizen of the United States, by signing an instrument to that effect.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 18 .- The President sent the following nominations to Senate to-day:

Nacy—Commodore J. B. Creighton to be a rear-ad-miral; Captain William F. Truxtone to be a commodore; Commander Alfred Hopkins to be a captain; Lieuten-ant-Commander Charles D. Sigsbee to be a commander : Lieutenant Oscar W. Tarenholt to be a lieutenant-com-mander; Master John Downes to be a lieutenant.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Thursday, May 18, 1882.

Three new interferences were declared by the Patent Office to-day between the claims of Brush and Faure, and upon their result will depend the ownership of valuable improvements in secondary electric batteries. ralumble improvements in secondary electric batteries.

The House Committee on Printing to-day agreed to published for the use of Congress. These maps are to be prepared by the Commissioner of the General Land Onlice.

The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day directed a favorable report to be made on Representative teele's bill authorizing brevet commissions to commissioned officers for distinguished conduct in engagements with, or in campaigns against, hostile Indians.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received a telegram from Revenue Agent Chapman, at Toccoa, Ga., to the effect that he had accompanied Deputy Collectors to the enect and Shepard into Oconee County last night and enpured the still which cost Deputy Collector Brayton, of south Carolina, his life, and had brought out the still and two libert distillers.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH

LIGHTING THE FIRE WITH COAL OIL.

PHILADI LIVINA, May 18.—Mrs. Mary Mullen attempted to light the fire at her home, this morning, with coal oil. An exple ion followed, and Mrs. Mullen and her intent child were burned, both will the Mrs. Rainey, mother of Mrs. Mullen, was also badly burned.

Mrs. Mulica, was also badly burned.

A PHYSICIAN SHOT.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 18.—The body of Dr.,
Henry W. Kendali was found in a meadow near the Connity
Poornouse countery, four miles from this city, this morning,
with a builet-hole between the eyes. It is supposed that Kendali was engaged in stealing a corpse and either shot himself or was about by a companion. He cannot live.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

REPORT ON THE SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION MADE BY ORDER OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT-THE DAGGETT WEIGHING CONTRACTS-CONCLUSIONS OF THE

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. N. Brackett, special Treasury agents, have just submitted to Secretary Folger their report upon the working of the Surveyor's Office in New-York City. The investigation was had in pursuance of a request from H. C. Lake, who was Superintendent of Weighers until his office was abolished, and who claimed that he had not only been a faithful officer, but had introduced important reforms in his branch of the service. The Secretary's letter of instructions to the two agents further directed them to make a thorough examination of the Surveyor's Department, and to report in detail. The result is a report of nearly one hundred pages of manuscript, accom panied with a large number of exhibits, the whole showing a minute and careful examination, such as had not been made, Treasury officials say, by the New-York City. The following are the principal statements of the report. Under the head of con-

tract labor the report says:

The report speaks favorably of Daggett's performance of his contract.

General Graham became Surveyor July 26, 1878. On July 1, 1877, a reduction in the force had been made of forty-two inspectors and twelve night inspectors, saving annually \$74,480. On February 1,1878, a reorganization of the weighers' department caused a reduction of \$24,795. Other reductions made a round total of \$100,000. The steadily decreasing tide of emigration reached its minimum in 1877, and duties had reached it in 1878. The expenditures of 1878 are therefore taken as the owest possible basis of comparison. The percentage of increase in business for the three years following 1878 is considerable, and increases largely in advance of the percentage of increase of expenses. The percentage of increase in passenger arrivals over 1878 was in 1879, 1880 and 1881 re-

spectively, 45.3 per cent, 200 per cent and 317.5 per cent.

The increase of percentage in duties was respect-The increase of percentage in distacs was respectively 16.2 per cent, 52.2 per cent, and 55.3 per cent. The increase in expenses was only 5.6 per cent, 28.4 and 30.8 per cent. The total expenditures of the Department for the four years named was as follows: 1878, \$724.632; 1879, \$764.274; 1880, \$1.134,272; 1881, \$1,018,010. The general conclusions of the report are as follows:

First-That we find no branch of the Surveyor's Depart ment where, in our judgment, there are

ment where, in our judgment, there are more men than are clearly needed; on the contrary, the force of inspectors both day and night has at times been so limited as to embarrass the public business considerably and endanger the safety of the revenues.

Second—In respect of character and competency, the employes of the Surveyor's Department are considerably above the average.

Third—The administration of Surveyor Graham has been in the main correct. His reputation in official circles in the Custom House is that of a studious and painstaking officer, who has the best interests of the service at heart. In his discipline the Surveyor has been firm but considerate, and so far as we have been able to judge, the service has been reasonably free from irregularities and abuse.

Among statements of general interest are the fol-

Among statements of general interest are the fol-

lowing:

Of the 544 persons employed in the Surveyor's Department, 2 have held positions over 20 years, 11 more than 15 years, 107 more than 10 years, 152 more than 5 years and 64 have been appointed under Civil Service rules since they went into operation March 9, 1779.

The number of vessels reported in 1881 for carrying more than the lawful number of passengers was 39. Number of passengers in excess, 3,573. Violations of the law occurred at other ports, also. The German steamship Strasburg recently reached Baltimore with over 1,700 steerage passengers, while her logal capacity was about 1,200. In the month of April just closed fifteen steamships, with an aggregate excess of 1,719 over 1.700 steerage passengers, white her legal capacity was about 1.200. In the month of April just closed ritteen steamships, with an aggregate excess of 1.719 passengers, have arrived in New-York—a fact which the agents say ought to be communicated to Congress. The inspectors' force numbers 266. During 1881 the bagsage of 50.906 passengers, arriving in 1.374 steamships, was examined. It has been found difficult, if not impossible, to secure a sufficient number of inspectors for the prompt performance of this dity. From our observation and knowledge of the opportunities that exist for smuggling we are firmly of the opinion that a cutter, or steam launch, should be furnished for night service at this port. A great number of steam-ships and sailing vessels arrive at quarantine during the night, and, until the following moroling, are without any regular supervision. There is at this time nothing to prevent vessels from putting off goods.

In our judgment it would be difficult to have a more perfect system at Castle Garden than the one now in operation, and there is no question that the rules, as laid down, have been in the main rigidly enforced, any violation of them coming to the knowledge of the Deputy Surveyor having been promptly noticed and corrected.

The agents report against the proposed consolida-

The agents report against the proposed consolidation of weighers' districts, saying that it would tend to impair the efficiency of the work. Among the officers and employes criticised by name are John Glynn, F. J. Donelian and John Murray (whose dismissal for intemperance is commenced). S. Thompson and David it. Tobin (who are also strongly addicted to drink), W. H. Hatbora, D. R. Vanderlip and Thomas Noian (unit for duty on account of old age). These are all in the Night Inspectors' Division; also Weighers Jardine and Shrifey, the performance of whose duties had not been satisfactory; also John E. Costigan, in the Gangers' Division, whose dismissal for drunkenness is recommended; also Inspector W. L. Stone, who admitted having left his official seal during a period of four weeks in the charge of a representative of the importing irm of Matthiessen & Wiechers, sugar refiners at Jersey City, whose case is still under advisement; also Inspectors W. F. Haracon and J. S. Rohner, who were implicated in the charges brought by Professor Jordon, of the Inainat University. Both men deny the charges. No positive evidence existed against Rohner. The only question with Haradon was that of identity, and he had been transferred to another post.

The report commends sir. Lake as a capable officer, who made a number of improvements, but says much was still to be done.

COMMEMORATING MR. EMERSON'S VIRTUES.

Boston, May 18 .- The Town Improvement Society of Waltham has erected an elm on the common in that town in memory of Ralph Waldo Emerson. A tablet will be erected near the tree commemorative of Mr. Emerson's virtues. The tree is about eighteen feet high, straight and symmetrical, and has been planted where its growth will not be circumscribed for many years.

WILD SHOOTING IN TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 18 .- A hack belonging to A. B. French was fired at near Kingston last night. Alley Fireston, John Hughes and another man were